

# THE ROANOKE TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 9.

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1890.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DAILY TIMES IS KEPT regularly for sale at the news stand of ALFRED S. BURDETTE & CO., Salem, Va.

THE TIMES can be found regularly for sale in Roanoke at the book-stores of GEO. GRAVATT, JR., and M. L. SMITH, also at DALLIS & DENNIS' News Stand.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the most profitable business in Southwest Virginia is now offered for sale. Stock probably \$2,500. Good reasons for selling. Address BROWN BROS., Salem, Va. sep28-2t

LOOK OUT FOR THE WOODLAND PARK LAND CO.'S AUCTION SALE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER. L. L. POWELL & CO. Can give further information.

ROANOKE CORNERS FOR SALE by J. R. HOCKADAY. N. E. cor. Commerce and Robinson sts. N. E. cor. Henry and Robinson sts. N. W. cor. Henry and Tazewell sts. N. W. cor. Park and Campbell sts. N. W. cor. Park and Earnest ave. S. E. cor. Park and Shenandoah ave. N. W. cor. Park and Centre sts. S. E. cor. Park and Magnolia sts. S. E. cor. Park and Patton sts. N. W. cor. Jefferson and Spruce sts. N. E. cor. Roanoke and Elm sts. N. E. cor. Roanoke and Day sts. N. E. cor. Roanoke and Church sts. 1t

Lansdowne Business and Residence Lots

Five hundred lots of this valuable property, all within the corporate limits of the city of Roanoke, Va., will be put on the market

OCTOBER 1, 1890.

This land lies between the Melrose property and the Norfolk and Western railroad, and is the most valuable property yet placed upon the market in this city.

It is situated east of the Roanoke Iron Company's furnace, and adjoining the Hyde Park Addition.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company have recently purchased a portion of this property, and are now about erecting some valuable improvements thereon.

Negotiations are just about closed for the location of a \$5,000,000 steel plant near the business portion of this property.

This will probably be the greatest opportunity ever offered for valuable and well located property within the city limits.

The Roanoke and Salem Dummy Line runs within one block of this property, and the projected lines of the Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads will run near this property on their entrance into Roanoke.

Price lists and maps will be in the hands of all Roanoke real estate agents on October 1.

WANTED—A young man or good stout boy to learn to feed a printing press. Apply after 1 p. m. at Times office.

THE QUARRY TRACT, containing 410 nice building lots, for sale as a whole at \$75,000—only \$184 each—lying immediately south of the Machine-Shops Furnace and adjacent to the principal industries of the city. Lots in Oak-Ridge, adjoining this property on the south, are held at more than double the price asked for these. The best Stone Quarry in the city about the center of the tract. For particulars see J. R. HOCKADAY, sep21-10t 105 FIRST ST., N. W.

## McAULIFFE NOT IN IT.

Slavin, the Australian, Defeats the American in Two Rounds.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The much-talked-of fight between Frank Slavin, the Australian champion, and Joe McAuliffe, the American heavy-weight pugilist, took place at the Oranien Club at 5 o'clock this morning.

At 3:30 o'clock the men were awakened and were thoroughly sponged down and rubbed by their trainers, and each received a stimulant in the form of an egg flip.

At about 4 o'clock the principals entered the ring followed by their seconds. On the call of time both men advanced at once to the center of the ring. After short preliminary sparring Slavin led off.

Slavin led rather low with his right. This was returned by one from McAuliffe with the left, which missed its mark. The American quickly followed it up with a good one from the left, then the right was busy, and in some exchanges which followed McAuliffe had decidedly the better of it.

When they broke away McAuliffe landed a powerful blow on his opponent's chest with his right, but Slavin promptly retaliated, whereupon McAuliffe came to the ground.

The second round ended in another drop for McAuliffe, resulting in Slavin being declared the winner.

The fight lasted six and three-quarter minutes. McAuliffe's face showed marks of severe punishment.

## Mayor Fast in Town.

Hon. W. L. Yost, mayor of Wytheville, and president of the Wytheville Development Company, is in the city on business connected with the sale of the company's lots on Tuesday.

## To the Ladies.

We wish to announce that our fall and winter opening will take place October 1 and 2, and we would be pleased to have their attention. Respectfully STRAUSS MILLINERY BAZAAR, sep28-2t&w

## THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OPEN.

Its Rooms in the Exchange Building Filled Last Night.

A Description of the Club's New Home—Strong Speeches by President Woodrum, Secretary Helper, Colonel Pope, Colonel Garner and others—To be the Organizer of Plans for the Development of Roanoke.

The Commercial Club was formally opened last night. The doors of the club rooms were thrown ajar and a public reception given. During the evening a large number of Roanoke's most prominent citizens called and assured Secretary Helper of their most hearty support to the club. On account of the rain a much smaller number of visitors was out than would have been the case if the weather had been favorable, but judging from the enthusiasm shown by those in attendance, the Commercial Club will prosper.

The rooms of the club are on the second floor of the Exchange building and are very handsomely fitted up, with large mirrors, plush chairs and Brussels carpets. Everything has been done looking to the comfort of members and visitors. To the left as one enters the reception room is a large hat-rack of oak with a large mirror in the center, and in each corner is a table containing stationary and writing material for the convenience of members. In the center of the room is a long table and on this are all the large dailies and trade papers. On this also is kept the register upon which each guest inscribes his name. The room was made attractive by several bouquets of beautiful cut flowers. The next room adjoining the reception room is the secretary's office. This is very neatly furnished with two desks, one for the secretary, and the other for his assistant. The floor is covered with Brussels like the reception room. A telephone has been placed in the office. There is a small room adjoining that of the secretary in which committees can meet and in which any private business can be transacted. If a person meets a friend on the street, and wants to have a confidential chat, this is just the place for it.

About two months ago, through the untiring efforts of Hinton Helper, an organization of the Commercial Club was effected, and the following officers were elected: President, R. H. Woodrum; vice-president, C. O'Leary; secretary, Hinton Helper; board of directors, Joseph H. Sands, P. L. Terry, James S. Simmons, E. H. Stewart, R. H. Woodrum, H. S. Trout, J. M. Gambill, Dr. Joseph A. Gale and Hinton Helper. Mr. Helper, who was a charter member of the Louisville Commercial Club, was thoroughly familiar with the manner in which such a club should be conducted and entered upon the work determined to make it a success. His previous knowledge of such matters served him in good stead now and the opening last night shows how well he has labored.

About ten days ago the second floor of the Exchange building was rented and men put to work tearing out partitions and remodeling the rooms, and it was Friday night when they were completed and furnished. The Club now has quarters that are in every way suited to its needs and it is indeed a pleasure to spend a few minutes in one of the easy chairs.

The membership numbers about eighty of the leading men of the city, and from indications last night it will be doubled shortly. It is the intention of Secretary Helper to make this a club in every respect similar to the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. Its aims are to promote the material prosperity of Southwest Virginia and to build up Roanoke.

Invitations were sent out to a number of newspapers to be present at the reception, and numerous congratulatory letters were received by the secretary. The Manufacturers' Record, Iron Age, Tradesman, Charlotte Chronicle, and several other outside papers, as well as all the local papers, had representatives on hand.

Among those who were present besides the officers of the club were Col. A. Pope, Judge S. W. Howerton, Dr. J. D. Kirk, George W. Ramsey, George C. McCahan, W. H. Mackay, R. L. Garner, Walter Murphy, A. D. Rice, Ed. L. Stone, James A. Jamison, J. H. Wingate, R. T. Wingfield, C. C. Taliaferro, Dr. E. A. Parsons, Robert B. Scott, H. I. Nicholas, M. H. Clayton, J. P. Wingfield, Roy B. Smith, E. M. Dawson, Estlin Randolph, Major Pardo, of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, and many others.

President Woodrum opened the ball with a sensible, business-like speech on the scope and objects of the club, predicting that it would soon be able to occupy an entire floor in the new Terry building about to be erected.

Secretary Hinton Helper followed with a happy sketch of the club's inception, which he likened to an infant that he had nursed and watched over from the cradle through childhood until, a blushing and beautiful debutante, it was turned over to the public.

Col. A. Pope was called upon and responded as follows: "In my school boy days I read of Hercules and his club. This club was held up as the symbol of strength. The Commercial Club should not be the symbol, but the real strength of Roanoke. Here are its business men banded together for business purposes, and with one purpose and a concert of action for the advancement of Roanoke, can accomplish much for the good of this thriving city. These elegant rooms can be made a place where hours of leisure can be spent profitably, as well the birthplace of many important enterprises for the progress of Roanoke. Let the rooms be supplied with

books and periodicals and where can a better place be found?"

Mr. R. L. Garner, the prominent real estate man, was next called out and said: "After the success of the gentlemen who have already spoken, I feel like cold biscuits passed around after dessert. I am not a speech-maker, but an heart and soul in the work of this club, am glad that it is for business, pleasure being a secondary matter. Something of the kind is needed here and we have made a creditable beginning. These efforts should be seconded by all, and every business man should lend aid and encouragement to this club. We are in the center of an unsurpassable country with vast opportunities lying before us. Our mountains are mines of wealth, and every hill is a veritable bank. This is not a pun, for they are banks of money."

"You can stand in the West End in the morning and see the miners dig out ore, and watch that ore as it is turned into the Crozer furnaces. Then you can see the pig iron from the same ore taken from the rolling mill in bars of iron, and before night see it worked into cars ready to carry the commerce of the world. Our great industries surprise people who are unacquainted with this section."

"Without organization every citizen tells his own tale to strangers, and wrong impressions are sometimes made. In this club I see a place for the collection of valuable information, where strangers can learn of our great advantages. By this kind of organization we make one gigantic effort that will overcome every obstacle that may be thrown across the pathway of our progress."

There were repeated calls for Mr. S. W. Ramsay, and he arose and said: "I was not present at the organization of this club and have not had the opportunity to follow it up closely, but am interested in the work. Two friends of mine, prominent railroad men from the North, were in the city a few days ago and I brought them to see the club rooms. They voluntarily said that the organization of the club was one of the most important steps Roanoke could have taken."

"I appreciate Mr. Helper's judgment, energy and taste in getting the club on foot, and fitting up these elegant rooms, and move that the thanks, confidence and appreciation of the club be extended to the president and secretary for the zeal they have displayed."

Mr. Ramsay's motion was unanimously carried amid applause.

Editor Nicholson, of the Evening World was the next speaker and said: "I did not expect to be asked to speak here to-night, but must add my appreciation of the successful opening of this club. No greater enterprise has been started. It will soon become a powerful lever by which other enterprises can be moved. It has my best wishes for success and I believe it cannot fail."

While some of the other gentlemen were collecting their thoughts President Woodrum arose and said: "Pardon me for making one more suggestion. It is well known to us all that the streets of Roanoke are not creditable to a city of 20,000 people. The City Council has seen progress constantly going up for the last eight years, and has never yet made an effort to secure a public park. Nothing is being done to beautify the city. Ask the tax-payers of the city if they are not willing to pay taxes for street improvements and for park purposes, and you will find that nearly all of them are. Still the City Council says we shall not spend our money that way. At one time Woodland Park, which sold recently for \$80,000, was offered them free, but they didn't have the business sagacity to take it. I want to see this club take hold of this matter. Let every one who is here to-night come back next Saturday night and induce as many more to come as possible, and let us get such an expression from the business men of the city that the authorities dare not neglect this matter longer."

Roy B. Smith was next called upon and said: "I represent the stay-at-home element, and had almost forgotten there was a Commercial Club until I saw some gentlemen gathered around the entrance. However, I have spent the time very pleasantly and have learned something. I am glad to know that this is not the kind of club I thought it was. I had an idea that the word commercial was a sort of veil. I am glad to see that this organization means business for we need more concert of action. We are too much for self, and need to come together and work for each other's interests. Our streets are not creditable, as has been said, and there are many improvements needed that will be more expensive the longer they are delayed. I hope to see this club take an interest in such matters and encourage needed improvements."

Estlin Randolph, Esq., responded to repeated calls and said: "It does seem to me that, after the long hours of confining work, we can afford to come to these rooms for pleasure as well as business. I have listened with interest to the remarks about needed improvements. I have explained to a number of people that the stone foundation on Jefferson street is for an opera house, but it does not seem to be forth-coming. All our hotels are constantly crowded, and traveling people and others coming here want some place of amusement. The securing of an Opera House is a matter of importance and I hope to see this club consider it at an early day. I have observed the efforts of Mr. Helper in behalf of this organization and he deserves the thanks of every one connected with it."

Robert E. Scott was called for and said: "You must excuse me from making a speech; but I am surprised and pleased with the flattering auspices under which the club has started out, and will take pleasure in coming here and aiding it in any way within my power."

This closed the speaking of the evening, and as there was no other business, the club adjourned to meet Saturday. Mr. Walter Murphy, of Salisbury, N. C., arrived in the city last night, and will perform the duties of assistant to Secretary Hinton Helper of the Commercial Club. Mr. Murphy is a graduate of Chapel Hill University.

## PASSES THE HOUSE AT LAST.

The Tariff Bill Goes Through Nearly Two to One.

Mr. McKinley Closes the Debate—Both Republicans and Democrats Have Their Final Words—Adjournment in Sight—The Date Set for September 30.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—[Special]—When the tariff bill came up to-day Mr. McKinley said he understood the Republican members desired no more than one hour for debate. He asked, therefore, that the debate should continue for five hours, two hours to be given to the friends, and three hours to the opponents of the report.

After some exchange of remarks Mr. McKinley gave notice that he would demand the previous question at half-past five o'clock. He then made a business statement of the changes between the provisions of the House bill and the bill as it passed the Senate, and explained the provisions of the conference practically as they are explained in the statement of the conferees.

In reference to the sugar schedule he said that the bill as it passed the house provided that all sugars up to and including No. 16 Dutch standard, should be admitted free, and that sugar above that color should pay 4-5th of a cent a pound. That was to compensate for difference in labor and cost of refining in this country and in competing countries. The Senate had stricken out No. 16 as the line of demarcation and had inserted No. 13. Above No. 13 and up to No. 16 it had placed a duty of 3-10th of a cent a pound, and above No. 16, 6-10th of a cent.

The first struggle has been over the dividing line. The Senate conferees had yielded and made sugar up to No. 16 free. Over No. 16 a duty was placed at 5-10 of cent., with an additional duty of 1-10 of cent on all sugars coming from countries where bounties were paid to domestic producers.

In regard to the subject of binding twine he expressed his opinion that the duty was too low; but he indulged hope that some future Congress would discover facts and apply a remedy.

Mr. Flower, of New York, characterized the measure as a cyclone bill. The point of the bill was to so arrange it that there should be no trade between the United States and foreign countries. It would enable manufacturers to combine and fleece the people, while farmers would fail to find relief.

Referring to the subject of binding twine he said that while gentlemen would expatiate in the West upon the provision as being in favor of the farmers of the West, it would ruin 300,000 working men in New York and New England.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, criticised the majority for limiting the time for debate. This process might commend itself to those who were beneficiaries of the policy of protection, but it looked to victims more like the policy of "addition, division and silence." He arraigned the bill as a sectional measure, its benefit being for those who lived in the North and its hardship for those who lived in the South. Upon the subject of reciprocity, he queried what benefit would come to the country, from the provision of the bill. His opinion was that the provision was a rufum fulmen. He objected to the provision because it inaugurated a system that was in violation of the constitution.

Mr. Herbert said that the reciprocity feature of the bill was a mere political make-shift, in that it was "a good enough Morgan until after the election," and utterly worthless for any practical purpose.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, declared that the doctrine of American protection was the most pernicious that had ever permeated the American people. Invading against the protective system, he said that the decay of the agricultural interests of the country gave the lie to the statement that protection was for the benefit of farmers. This bill was not protection to industry, but was deprivation to markets. It was self-deceiving, but the whistle of the tariff-reform locomotive was screaming. Gagged and bound, he was still an unwilling passenger on this Congressional limited, marauding McKinley train. The down-east engineer of this juggernaut express had thrown the throttle open; the Illinois stoker was shoveling in coal; the Buckeye conductor was punching tickets, and the protection hoodlums were filling the air with wild hurrahs. The train was nearing the turn, where it would certainly jump the track.

Debate was continued in opposition to the bill by Fitch and Covert, of New York; Wilkinson, of Louisiana; Crain, of Texas; McAdoo, of New Jersey, and McMillin, and in favor of it by Peters, of Kansas; Sweeney and Dooliver, of Iowa; Hitt, of Illinois; Cateheon and Candler, of Massachusetts; Evans, of Tennessee; Gear, of Iowa; Morse, of Massachusetts; Lind, of Minnesota, and Dingley, of Maine.

McMillin asserted that the bill as agreed to increased by one dollar the tax paid by every Caucasian, negro, man, woman and child in the land. Referring to the reciprocity amendment, he declared that the reciprocity provision of the bill was a cowardly surrender of the highest prerogative of the House. The bill gave the President a power not exercised by the Czar of Russia. He appealed from the majority of the House to the people who made and unmade Congresses.

Mr. McKinley closed the debate in a speech in favor of the bill, and at its conclusion demanded the previous question amid applause on the Republican side.

The previous question was ordered—yeas 151, nays 79. The conference report was then agreed to—yeas 153 (the Speaker voting in the affirmative), nays 81.

The only deviation from a strict party

vote was on the part of Coleman, Featherstone and Kelley, who voted with the Democrats in the negative.

McKinley then reported; from the committee on ways and means a resolution providing for final adjournment on Tuesday next; and it was adopted, without division, and the House at 6:50 adjourned.

## SENATORIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Secretary Tracy Gets His Million Dollars For Nickel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—[Special]—In the Senate today Mr. Morgan introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on public lands, to forfeit the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for a portion of its line between Bismarck and North Dakota, and Wallula, in Oregon. He also asked that the lobbyists who have been here in behalf of the Northern Pacific railroad be suspended from getting their fees; and he thought that the best way to do that was for the Senate and House to take up the subject of the forfeiture of that land grant.

The House joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the Navy to purchase nickel for use in the manufacture of steel armor was taken up and the Cameron amendment, offered yesterday, was disagreed to. Mr. Platt did not approve an appropriation of a million dollars now when Congress would be in session again in two months.

Mr. Hale said that it was necessary to have the appropriation made now, in order to get control of a supply of nickel. It would go elsewhere if it was not purchased now.

Mr. Gorman said that he had opposed the joint resolution yesterday; but he was assured that its passage was an absolute necessity in the interest of the public service, and he was bound to accept that statement. The joint resolution was then passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of House bill to amend "an act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and all aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States." The pending question being on Mr. Plumb's amendment (offered yesterday), providing that the act shall not apply to any organization of musicians or orchestras, the amendment was agreed to. Also an amendment excepting teachers from its provisions.

The bill went over without final action, Blair remarking that he would not call it up again, as it was now much worse than the present law.

Unfinished business was then taken up, being the Senate bill to establish a United States land court, and it was committed to the committee on private land claims.

The House bill for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law was taken up. Mr. Blair moved (on behalf of the committee on education and labor) to amend the bill by striking out the following provision: Provided further, That this act shall not be operative whenever the court shall find that such laborer, workman or mechanic performed such labor or service under any contract, express or implied, and has been paid therefore the amount agreed upon. Several votes were taken on it, but none of them showed the presence of a quorum, so after a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

## ROMEROY'S CARELESSNESS.

Over Twenty Killed, Because a Switch Was Left Open.

PENDLETON, Wash., Sept. 27.—[Special]—News was received this morning of a railroad disaster at Waucaezna, eight miles east of Shoshone, on the Oregon Short line, at 8 o'clock Friday morning. The station is a passing point for the Union Pacific fast mail trains. The east-bound train pulled into the station on time and was side-tracked. A minute later the west-bound train ran in. The switch to the main track was closed in and it ran head on into the east-bound train, telescoping the train and wrecking both engines.

Information says that the passenger cars were all smashed up. Twenty dead bodies have been taken out, and it is thought that there were more in the wreck.

## Racing Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—[Special]—First race, 3 mile—Fanner won, Aurora second, Sorrento third; time, 1:18.5. Second race, 1-16 miles—Reporter won, Sluggard second, Now or Never third; time, 1:51.5. Third race, Sea Breeze stakes, 1-16 miles selling—Chesapeake won, St. James second, Annie Bolyen third; time, 1:51.5. Fourth race, second special, 1 1/2 miles—Los Angeles won, Bon second, Prince Royal third; time, 1:59.9. Fifth race, 5 1/2 furlongs—Flutter won, Stratagem second, Algonquin third; time, 1:11. Sixth race, 3 mile selling—Houston won, Rancocas second, Mamie B third; time, 1:03.5.

## LATONIA.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—[Special]—This was the opening day of the fall meeting of Latonia Jockey Club. First race, 1 mile—Sportsman won, Catalpa second, Flitaway third; time, 1:47.2.5. Second race, 4 furlongs—Boerdella won, Miss Hawkins second, Eugenia third; time, 1:04.4.5. Third race, mile and 70 yards—Major Tom won, Tenacity second, Robin third; time, 1:50.2.5. Fourth race, 1 1/2 mile—W. G. Morris won, Marion C. second, Canilla third; time, 1:12.1.5. Fifth race, 5 1/2 furlongs—Valera won, Roseland second, Dunganvan third; 1:11.2.5.

## A Father of the Church Gone.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 27.—[Special]—Bishop Farad, of Athabasca, died yesterday at the arch Episcopal palace, at St. Boniface, from a general breaking down of the system, the result of forty years' arduous work among the Indians of the far Northwest. He came to St. Boniface from France in 1846, and was there ordained a priest. After spending two years on the Red River Valley, he left for far-off mission fields in the Athabasca and McKenzie river districts.

## CABLE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Negotiations Favorable to Reciprocity With America.

Germany May Admit American Pork Again—Herr Miquel's Inevitable Figures Check the Increase in German Military Expenditures—The Triple Alliance.

[Copyright, 1890, by the N. Y. Associated Press]

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—[Special]—The complete report of Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, will be presented to the Emperor Tuesday.

Information has been received from the German embassy in Paris, that M. Ribot, the French minister of foreign affairs, has negotiated with Whitlaw Reid, the American minister, for a reciprocity arrangement between France and the United States, which has summarily settled the project of Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian prime minister, for combined reprisals against the United States in retaliation against the McKinley tariff bill. Emperor William never entertained the idea of reprisals. Chancellor Von Caprivi appears to have dallied with the project until the Emperor's return from the manoeuvres, when the suggestion of the semi-official press here and in Vienna for a customs coalition suddenly ceased.

Chancellor Von Caprivi has had a conference with Miquel and accepted his scheme to lessen the cost of living to the masses by higher imports on the mooned class, the principle involving the early reopening of the German market to the American pork. The official impression here is that Minister Phelps' overtures for a settlement, if renewed, backed by some easy concessions on German exports to the United States, will find a ready response from Chancellor Von Caprivi.

Advices from Vienna indicate that the Austrian government accepts the principle of reciprocity, Count Kalnoky having instructed the Austrian minister at Washington to make representations in the matter of mother-of-pearl and other Austrian industries affected by the McKinley bill, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty.

Herr Miquel's financial statements have decisively influenced military reforms and led to the retirement of Gen. Vordy Du Vernois from the war ministry and the professed resignation of Gen. Count Von Waldersee, both of whom urged Emperor William to adopt Scharnhorst's plan for the reorganization of the army. This plan entailed large additions to the artillery and cavalry and a consequent heavy increase in the war budget. Gen. Du Vernois, believing that the Emperor would assent, and in a committee of the Reichstag last session Scharnhorst's scheme was adopted.

Herr Miquel's calculations proved that the carrying out of Scharnhorst's plan and a budget of 550 million marks would render the Kaiser's aims in the direction of social amelioration hopeless. The chancellor has thrown the whole weight of his influence against adding to the war budget. The Emperor's definite approval of Miquel's ideas made the retirement of Du Vernois and Waldersee inevitable.

The semi-official press maintains silence in regard to the renewal of the triple alliance. A communication published in the Pesther Lloyd announced that an agreement had been obtained. The scope of the agreement is in the meantime withheld from the public. The communication adds that the strengthening of the alliance has been fully achieved.

## Aluminum Getting Cheaper.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 27.—An announcement of interest to the metal trade is made today by the Cowles Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company, of this city—that aluminum will be sold for \$14 a pound. Heretofore the lowest prices made to the public on aluminum in small lots has been \$2.50 per pound. The first price made on the Cowles aluminum was \$5 per pound as against \$20, at which it formerly sold. At \$1 per pound aluminum will become a serious competitor with both nickel and tin. At fifty cents pure aluminum would become a formidable competitor with copper.

## The Prison Congress.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—[Special]—The National Prison Congress held but one session to-day at which the report of the standing prison committee was read by Charles E. Felton, of Chicago. A number of delegates accepted an invitation of the members of the pardon board to visit the Ohio penitentiary to-day.

## Four Hundred Drowned.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—[Special]—Polish journals assert that during the recent manoeuvres of the Russian army at Keyno the Krasnostaw bridge collapsed and four hundred soldiers belonging to the Pultava regiment were thrown into the water and drowned. The papers state that among those who lost their lives was General Bardowsky.

## Base Ball Yesterday.

League—Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Cincinnati, 3; New York, 15. Chicago, 6; Boston, 2. Association—St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 5. Toledo, 15; Athletics, 3. Brotherhood—Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 9; Boston, 0. Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 7. First game, Buffalo, 8; New York, 9. Second game, Buffalo, 3; New York, 8.

## General Durica Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—[Special]—General Abram Durica died of paralysis this morning at his residence on West 126th street.

## The Weather To-day.

For Virginia, fair clearing in south-eastern Virginia; cooler, northerly winds, fair Monday.